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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/578,194	08/10/2006	Hidekazu Kimura	Q94783	8434
23373	7590	11/25/2008	EXAMINER	
SUGHRUE MION, PLLC 2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 800 WASHINGTON, DC 20037			YANCHUK, STEPHEN J	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER			
		4131		
MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE			
11/25/2008	PAPER			

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/578,194	<b>Applicant(s)</b> KIMURA ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b> STEPHEN YANCHUK	<b>Art Unit</b> 4131

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 April 2008.

2a) This action is FINAL.      2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 05-04-2006 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4/17/2008, 05/04/2006

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**FUEL CELL AND METHOD FOR FABRICATING SAME**

Examiner: S. Yanchuk SN: 10/578194 Art: 4131 November 6, 2008

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

2. Claim 12 recites the limitation "the electroconductive member connecting porous metals" where the purpose or location of the porous metal has not been identified.

There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

- 3.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

5. Claims 1, 2, 7-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Choichi et al. (JP-05041221).

Claims 1, 2, 9, and 10 are rejected by Choichi teaching two or more fuel cells are connected in series through a solid polymer electrolyte membrane (PEM) (14) [Paragraph 12]. The fuel cell consists of two electrode sheets (15, 16), one on opposite side from the other electrode sheet [Paragraph 04]. The current collector passes through the MEA (12) [Paragraph 14]. Both electrodes are surrounded by resin (19) [Paragraph 17] (Instant claim 1 and 2). The current collector is shown to be embedded in the resin section and connects the first and second electrode in figure 1 (Instant claim 9). Figure 1 further shows that the current collector is not a current collecting plate (Instant claim 10).

Claim 7 is rejected by the teaching of one side of the MEA having disposing electrodes, one air (oxygen electrode) and one fuel [Paragraph 14].

Claim 8 is rejected by figure 1 showing the MEA and electrodes surrounded on the ends by resin material.

Claim 11 is rejected by the teaching of the structure in the rejection of claim 1 and the teaching that the structure was constructed by hot press (thermal pressing) [Paragraph 4].

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 3-6, 12, 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Choichi et al. (JP-05041221) as applied to claims 1 and 11 above, and further in view of Kinkelaar et al (PGPUB 2004/0191605).

Claims 3-6 are rejected by Choichi teaching the claim limitation set forth in claim 1 and a porous gas diffusion layer [Paragraph 16]. The GDL is also taught to include hydrophobic carbon black and platinum catalyst particles (a hydrogen-ion conducting catalyst) [Paragraph 19]. Choichi fails to clearly identify the materials involved in the fabrication of the gas diffusion layer (GDL).

Kinkelaar teaches a GDL containing a conductive polymer and metal [Paragraph 27]. The GDL is taught to include contact with catalysts (instant claim 3 and 5) as well as hydrophobic treatments (Instant claim 6) [Paragraph 58]. A pure foamed metal gas diffusion layer is taught to be known in the art and the polymer and metal GDL is a replacement [Paragraph 13]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the GDL of Kinkelaar in place of the GDL of Choichi because Kinkelaar teaches that it is a better GDL than the previously known foamed metal and can be treated the same way as Choichi.

Claim 12 is rejected by the GDL of Kinkelaar with the fuel cell of Choichi if the claim implies the structure of GDL's on the outer sides of the electrodes which sandwich the MEA wherein the GDL's are porous metals.

Claim 14 is rejected by the teaching of a porous material taught in Kinkelaar that can be used as an electrode [Paragraph 57]. This porous material can have catalyst support thereon [Paragraph 58].

8. Claims 11-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Maeda (PGPUB 2004/0086762) and further in view of Choichi et al. (JP 05041221) and Kinkelaar et al (PGPUB 2004/0191605).

Maeda teaches a plurality of unit cells arranged in a flat manner wherein the first electrode (11) and second electrode (12) sandwich a MEA layer (13) [Figure 5; Col 6 Ln 43]. The stack is known as a polymer electrolyte fuel cell (PEFC) and can have a separator plate [Col 2 Ln 23]. This separator can be obtained by kneading carbon into a resin [Col 2 Ln 33]. The separator is formed by electro deposition, which will surround and support the electrodes [Col 4 Ln 31]. This electro deposited separator will need to be heated in order to polymerize [Col 4 Ln 37]. Maeda fails to teach thermally pressing the electrode sheets as the method for creating the PEFC with separator.

Choichi teaches two or more fuel cells are connected in series through a solid polymer electrolyte membrane (PEM) (14) [Paragraph 12]. The fuel cell consists of two electrode sheets (15, 16), one on opposite side from the other electrode sheet [Paragraph 4]. The current collector passes through the MEA (12) [Paragraph 14]. Both electrodes are surrounded by resin (19) [Paragraph 17]. The current collector is shown to be embedded in the resin section and connects the first and second electrode in figure 1. The structure was constructed by hot press (thermal pressing) [Paragraph 4]. It would have been obvious to use hot pressing in Maeda because Choichi because they have the same structural elements and Choichi teaches that hot pressing is a preferred method of joining the stack.

Claim 12 is rejected by Maeda teaching above and the teaching that the support plates should be porous layers attached to the collecting members (electrodes) [Col 1 Ln 63]. It is also taught the material of these electrodes can be metal [Col 2 Ln 35].

Claim 13 is rejected by Maeda teaching a method of forcing an electroconductive rivet through the MEA layers of plural fuel cell stacks as shown in figure 5. Figure 5 clearly depicts the top of the rivet enlarging, but does not show the bottom enlarging. It would appear that the bottom would enlarge as a reaction to the force of driving since the resin material will not provide much resistance to the rivet compared to the two electroconductive ends.

Claim 14 is rejected by Maeda and the teaching that the electrodes can have catalyst layer thereon [Col 1 Ln 59]. Maeda fails to teach a porous electrode.

Kinkelaar teaches that an electrode can be made by a porous material [Paragraph 57]. This porous material can have catalyst support thereon [Paragraph 58]. It would have been obvious to use the electrode in the stack of Maeda as suggested by Kinkelaar because the porosity in the electrode will allow the fuel/gas to be exposed to more surface area and therefore have less un-reacted material.

### ***Conclusion***

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

US 2005/0100773

JP 2001-273914

Art Unit: 4131

JP 2002-110215

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to STEPHEN YANCHUK whose telephone number is (571)270-7343. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday 8:30am to 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Sample can be reached on 571-272-1376. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>.

Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/David R. Sample/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner  
Art Unit 4131

/STEPHEN YANCHUK/  
Examiner, Art Unit 4131